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This motion is practically the same as that of Lalande 32324. The weighted corrected mean of 5 values of the parallax of Lalande 32324 is $\pi = +0''.076$. Supposing that the stars have the same parallax, the faint star has an absolute magnitude of $+11.2$, and a velocity at right angles to the line of sight of 36 km. per second, while its distance from Lalande 32324 is about 10,000 astronomical units.

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SUMMARY OF MOUNT WILSON MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS OF SUN-
SPOTS FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1921

The number of spotless days per month has remained about the same since August. The spots have been distributed in such a way that one hemisphere has been very quiescent, and as each solar rotation brings this face toward the Earth several days pass without spots, once each month, since the Sun's synodic period is nearly equal to a month. August 5, 6, 7, 8, 10; September 4, 5, 6, 8; and October 2, 3, 4, 5 were spotless, and now the first week of November has also been without spots. The average number of groups observed daily was 1.8 during both September and October.

The largest single spot of the past two months was No. 1903 which crossed the central meridian on September 18. The largest group was the bipolar group No. 1915 which was exactly central on the solar disk on October 27.

The most interesting group magnetically was No. 1902. This group was a distinct exception to the regular polarity distribution. Its low latitude of 12° , however, undoubtedly places it in the present cycle, so that it must be considered as one of the few exceptional cases, with no bearing on the question of polarities in the next cycle. In each hundred groups there are about three exceptions which usually are more unstable and of shorter life than spots of normal polarity.

MAGNETIC CLASSIFICATION OF SUN-SPOTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1901

No.	C. M. P.	Lat.	H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896	Aug. 27.1	+12	35	x														
1899	28.3	-10	23	βp	x													
1900	31.2	+12	5		β													
1901	Sept. 9.5	-11	5							α		αf		βp	βp	$\beta \gamma$	x	βp
1902	9.3	-12	21										βf		x	αp	x	β
1903	18.7	+11	32															
1904	19.2	-5	27															

No.	C. M. P.	Lat.	H	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1903	Sept. 18.7	+11	32	βp	αp	βp	βp	βp	βp	αp	αp	αp	x					
1904	19.2	-5	27	βf	βf	β	β	βp	βp	βp	βp	αp						
1905	17.3	-13	10		x	β	β					β	β	β	β	βp	x	
1906	23.4	+9	21															

NOTES

- No. 1901 A small positive spot in the southern hemisphere.
 No. 1902 A revival of No. 1901. On September 9th this group consisted of three or four small spots in the following part of the calcium flocculi. The largest of these spots was negative. On the next day some positive spots developed following the small negative ones so that the group was bipolar with regular polarity. On all the following days until the group disappeared over the west limb the preceding spots were positive, forming a definite bipolar group with reversed polarities. Many "bombs" were observed in this group on September 11th.
 No. 1903 A return of No. 1897. A large single spot followed on some days by a small negative companion.

MAGNETIC CLASSIFICATION OF SUN-SPOTS FOR OCTOBER 1921

No.	C. M. P.	Lat.	H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1907	Oct. 6.2	-12	6							β	β	x						
1908	9.8	+7	4						x	βf	x	x						
1909	11.8	-1	11						x		β	x						
1910	16.0	+11	19								βp	x						
1911	11.6	-1	15										αp	αp	αp	αp	x	
1912	13.6	-17	7										β	β	β	x		
1913	20.2	+7	25											β	αp	x	αp	

No.	C. M. P.	Lat.	H	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1910	Oct. 16.0	+11	19	x	x	x	αp	αp	αp			αp	x	β	β	x			
1913	20.2	+7	25	αp	αp							β	βp	β	βp	β	βp	βp	
1914	22.0	+8	23									β	β	βp	βp	β	β	β	
1915	27.4	+4	34																
1916	30.4	+11	x																

NOTES

No. 1910 A return of No. 1903, which was a return of No. 1897.

No. 1911 A revival of No. 1909.

No. 1913 A single spot near the center of a small area of calcium flocculi. Near it, a little north following, were other calcium flocculi.

If these were associated with a separate disturbance the group would be α instead of αp .

No. 1915 A large normal bipolar group which passed directly over the center of the sun's disk.